

METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING PRECISION OF DATA ACQUIRED BY  
SPECTROPHOTOMETER SYSTEMS

This Application is a CIP of Provisional Application Serial No.  
5 60/207,170, Filed 05/26/00.

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The present invention relates to the use of electromagnetic  
radiation to investigate sample systems, and more particularly to  
methodology for improving the precision of acquired intensity  
sample/baseline ratio data obtained from the application of  
Spectrophotometer Systems, said methodology comprising  
15 replacement of data determined to be suspect based on values of  
ratios of multiple baselines.

BACKGROUND

20 Spectrophotometer systems enable investigation of sample  
systems with multiple wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation.  
Further, two basically distinguishable Spectrophotometer system  
configurations are possible. The first comprises a spectroscopic  
source of electromagnetic radiation and a single detector which,  
in use, are applied sequentially to provide base-line and sample  
25 data at different times. The second configuration again  
comprises a spectroscopic source of electromagnetic radiation,  
but further provides a beam-splitter means to provide two beams  
of electromagnetic radiation, which two beams are simultaneoulsy  
applied to provide base-line and sample data, said base-line and  
30 sample data generation being mediated via two separate detectors.  
In either case said systems can include a monochrometer to allow  
selecting or scanning through wavelengths, or can provide  
multi-element detector(s) which simultaneously monitors a  
plurality of wavelengths.







double beam spectrophotometer which contains means for allowing acquisition of dark, reference, sample and reference data, in that order.

5           A Patent to George, No. 3,986,776 describes baseline compensation in a dual beam spectrophotometer. During a calibration run a baseline error signal is generated, and said error signal is used to adjust a ratio of a sample to baseline signal during sample data acquisition.

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Patent No. 4,079,256 to Ford et al., describes a double-beam system in which two evaluations are combined to produce a derived reference signal in a situation wherein sample and reference signals do not occur at the same time, because a single spectrophotometer detector system is utilized.

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Patents 4,084,248 and 3,579,105 to Scott describe dual beam systems in which in the calibration run two beams are compared at each wavelength and adjustment disparities are calculated, said adjustments being applied during sample runs.

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Even in view of said prior art, need remains for, in the context of spectrophotometer systems, a methodology for improving the precision of data provided thereby.

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## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

5 In general, the present invention teaches methodology which enables obtaining better precision in intensity ratio data acquired from application of electromagnetic beams to sample systems, and in particular has application to Spectrophotometer Systems. For general insight it is noted that the terminology "Precision" refers to the repeatability of data acquisition. This should be appreciated in comparison to the meaning of the terminology "Accuracy", which refers to the determination of the actual value of a parameter. That is, acquired data can be very repeatable, (precise), but offset from an actual parameter value, (inaccurate). Ideally, of course, data should be both precise and accurate, but it is disclosed that the present invention is  
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15 focused on improving precision.

### SINGLE BEAM METHODOLOGY

20 Proceeding, one approach to obtaining data utilizing a spectrophotometer system and which is relevant to the present invention, provides that a wavelength, (identified as "X"), in an electromagnetic beam from a spectroscopic source be passed by a monochrometer, and without change of said monochromater setting, sequential acquisition of both baseline reference and sample system present intensity data be conducted. That is both  
25 baseline-reference and sample system-present intensity data are acquired without changing the monochrometer setting. Said procedure is then repeated at each desired wavelength. While said approach eliminates the problems associated with  
30 monochrometer repeatability precision, in providing the same wavelength "X" each time a monochrometer is intended to be similarly set, said procedure can be time consuming. And, it is noted that this approach does not remove noise which can enter because, for instance, the reference and sample system intensity

data are obtained at different times when the source of electromagnetic radiation might provide different intensity as a result of unavoidable fluctuations.

5           A generally representative present invention method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data, where a single beam is utilized, comprises the steps of:

10           a. causing at least one wavelength in an electromagnetic beam to enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

15           b. causing said at least one wavelength in said electromagnetic beam to interact with a sample system and enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

20           c. causing said at least one wavelength in said electromagnetic beam to enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

25           d. forming a ratio of the intensities provided in steps a and c and if it is not within a selected acceptable range of deviation from 1.0, repeating steps a, b and c until a data set is achieved which provides a ratio formed between the intensities provided in steps a and c is within a selected acceptable range of deviation from, 1.0;

30           e. with a data set achieved which provides that a ratio formed between the intensities provided in steps a and c is within a selected acceptable range of deviation from, 1.0, forming a ratio between the intensity provided in step b and that provided by step a or step c or a composite of said intensities provided in steps a and c.

Another embodiment of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

5 a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation and monochrometer for allowing selecting of or scanning a range of wavelengths, a means for supporting a sample system, and a detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused  
10 to interact with said sample system and enter said detector system;

b. performing steps b1, b2, and b3:

15 b1. causing said monochrometer to scan a selected range of wavelengths while obtaining a first baseline reference intensity data set;

20 b2. causing said monochrometer to scan said selected range of wavelengths while obtaining a sample system investigation intensity data set;

25 b3. causing said monochrometer to scan said selected range of wavelengths while obtaining a second baseline reference intensity data set; and

30 c. at selected wavelength(s) whereat the ratio in said baseline reference intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3 is within some selected range substantially near 1.0, utilizing baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3 or a composite value of the step b1 and b3 baseline reference intensity data, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in b2; and

d. identifying a wavelength at which the ratio of said baseline



reference intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3 is not within said selected range substantially near 1.0, and setting said monochrometer to pass said identified wavelength; then without changing said monochrometer setting obtaining:

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d1. first baseline reference intensity data;

d2. sample system investigation intensity data;

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d3. second baseline reference intensity data; and

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e. utilizing first and second baseline reference intensity data obtained in step d1. or d3 or a composite value of the baseline reference intensity data obtained in step d1 and d3, and using said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step d1 or d3 or a composite value thereof to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in d2 at wavelengths whereat the ratio in said intensity values obtained in steps d1 and d3 is within some selected range substantially near 1.0;

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f. optionally repeating steps d and e for additional wavelength(s) at which the ratio in said intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3 is not within said selected range substantially near 1.0.

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A modified approach to obtaining data utilizing a spectrophotometer system and which is relevant to the present invention, involves performing a first baseline reference intensity data acquisition either at a single wavelength or over a range of wavelengths, then doing a similar procedure with a sample system in place, and then doing a second baseline reference intensity data acquisition either at a single wavelength or over a range of wavelengths. If there is a significant deviation from 1.0 in a ratio between the first and



evidence that, in a scan over a range of wavelengths, the baseline changed after a first baseline reference data acquisition was performed and before or during acquiring data with a sample system in place, then data is reacquired at just the wavelength(s) whereat a baseline change is indicated by a ratio with a second baseline reference intensity data differing from 1.0 by some significant amount, (note that throughout all examples in this Specification what is "significant" should be considered to vary from one data collection procedure to another, and is user determinable). The second set of baseline reference intensity data is taken after intensity data is acquired from said sample system. Possibly erroneous Intensity data at all said identified wavelength(s) is, at each wavelength, typically re-acquired for two baseline references, one before and one after the sample system present case, and for the sample system present case, again without changing the monochrometer setting. It should be appreciated that this embodiment enables achieving very precise data at all wavelengths, without the need to reconfigure the spectrophotometer system for baseline reference and sample system-present cases at every wavelength utilized and for which good data was already achieved, (which reconfiguration procedure, as mentioned, even if computerized, can be time consuming). Once acceptable data is indicated, a ratio can be formed by dividing the sample system data with either of the baseline data values, or more typically with a composite formed therefrom. (Note that if the two baselines are equal, said composite will typically be of the same value as the baseline values. That is a composite is typically, though not necessarily, an averaged baseline value).

A variation on the just described present invention methodology provides that where a plurality of wavelengths are identified wherein a ratio of the first and second baselines deviates unacceptably from 1.0, then new first baseline, sample

present, and second baseline data are scanned, or perhaps simultaneously obtained, (eg. by two detector elements), at at least two of said wavelengths. Said new data can then be applied to replace the original data at at least some of said identified  
5 wavelengths, if said new data provides that a ratio of the new first and second baselines does not unacceptably deviate from 1.0.

Continuing, it is generally noted that a common source of  
10 variation of repeatability precision in monochrometer wavelength selection is based on the presence of peaks in electromagnetic source intensity spectra. Where a monochrometer is required to select an intensity at a wavelength which is in a range of  
15 wavelengths in which intensity changes quickly over a small range of wavelengths it is very likely that repeated settings of the monochrometer at an intended specific wavelength will result in different intensity values being provided. Where intensity is relatively constant as a function of wavelength, this sensitivity of course is far less a problem. Another source of intensity  
20 variation is based in purge related change of atmospheric conditions between a source and detector of a beam of electromagnetic radiation. Other sources of error include that due to random noise, but it is noted that random noise can be averaged-out by obtaining data over longer periods.

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A modified method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

30 a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation and monochrometer for allowing selecting of or scanning a range of wavelengths, a means for supporting a sample system, and a detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable



baseline reference intensity data set;

5 d2. causing said monochrometer to scan said at least two of said plurality of identified wavelengths while obtaining a sample system investigation intensity data set;

10 d3. causing said monochrometer to scan said at least two of said plurality of identified wavelengths while obtaining a second baseline reference intensity data set;

15 e. for at least one of said at least two wavelengths utilizing first or second baseline reference intensity data obtained in step d1 or d3, or a composite value of the baseline reference intensity data obtained in steps d1 and d3 as a baseline reference intensity data, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in d2.

20 Another modified method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

25 a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation, a means for supporting a sample system, and a detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to interact with said sample system and enter said detector system;

30 b. for each of a plurality of wavelengths obtaining, in any functional order, intensity data corresponding to:

b1. a first baseline reference intensity data;

b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

b3. a second baseline reference intensity data; and

c. repeating said step b. to reacquire all data if at any selected wavelength(s) the ratio between the first and second baseline reference intensity data acquired in steps b1 and b3 is not within a selected range substantially near 1.0; and

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d. with an acceptable set of intensity data secured, at selected wavelength(s) utilizing said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3 or a composite value of the baseline intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3, forming a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in step b2.

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Another modified method yet of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

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a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation, a means for supporting a sample system, and a multiple element detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to interact with said sample system and enter said multiple element detector system;

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b. for each of a plurality of wavelengths simultaneously obtaining, in any functional order, intensity data corresponding to:

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b1. a first baseline reference intensity data;

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b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

b3. a second baseline reference intensity data; and

c. repeating said step b. to reacquire all data if at any selected wavelength(s) the ratio between the first and second

baseline reference intensity data acquired in steps b1 and b3 is not within a selected range substantially near 1.0; and

d. with an acceptable set of intensity data simultaneously secured, at selected wavelength(s) utilizing said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3 or a composite value of the baseline intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in step b2.

Yet another modified method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation, a means for supporting a sample system, and a detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to interact with said sample system and enter said detector system;

b. for each of a plurality of wavelengths obtaining, in any functional order, intensity data corresponding to:

b1. first baseline reference intensity data;

b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

b3. second baseline reference intensity data; and

c. at selected wavelength(s) utilizing said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3 or a composite value formed said baseline intensity data obtained in steps b1 and b3, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in step b2 if a ratio between the first and second baseline reference intensity data acquired in steps b1 and b3 is





intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3 or a composite value of the baseline reference intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in step b2 if a ratio between the first and second baseline reference intensity data acquired in steps b1 and b3 is within a selected range which is in a range substantially near 1.0; and

d. reacquiring baseline reference intensity data and sample system investigation intensity data at at least one selected wavelength(s) whereat the ratio between the first and second baseline reference intensity data acquired in steps b1 and b3 is not within a selected range substantially near 1.0, and utilizing said reacquired baseline reference intensity data in forming a ratio with said reacquired sample system investigation intensity data.

#### TWO BEAM METHODOLOGY

A general method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data where two beams are formed and utilized, comprises the steps of:

a. providing a beam of electromagnetism comprising at least one wavelength and causing it to be divided into first and second electromagnetic beams by a beam splitting means;

b. causing at least one wavelength in said first electromagnetic beam to enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

c. in either order practicing the following steps:

c1. causing said at least one wavelength in said second electromagnetic beam to enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

c2. causing said at least one wavelength in said second electromagnetic beam to interact with a sample system and enter a detector, to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

one of said steps c1 and c2 optionally being performed simultaneously with step b.;

d. forming a ratio of the intensities provided in steps b and c1 and if it is not within a selected acceptable range of deviation from a determined expected value, repeating steps b and c until a data set is achieved which provides a ratio formed between the intensities provided in steps b and c1 is within a selected acceptable range of deviation from said determined expected value;

e. with a data set achieved which provides that a ratio formed between the intensities provided in steps b and c1 is within a selected acceptable range of deviation from said determined expected value, forming a ratio between the intensity provided in step c2 and that provided by step b or step c1 or a composite of said intensities provided in steps b and c1.

A preferred two beam method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

a. providing beam of electromagnetism and causing it to be divided into first and second electromagnetic beams by a beam splitting means;

b. causing at least one wavelength in said first

electromagnetic beam to enter a first detector without first interacting with a sample system, to the end that said first detector produces a representative intensity signal;

5        c1. simultaneously with step b causing said at least one wavelength in said second electromagnetic beam to enter a second detector without first interacting with a sample system, to the end that said second detector produces a representative intensity signal;

10        performing steps b and c2 in either order:

15        c2. causing said at least one wavelength in said second electromagnetic beam to interact with a sample system and enter the same detector used in step c1 to the end that said detector produces a representative intensity signal;

20        d. forming a ratio of the intensities provided in steps b and c1 and if it is not within a selected acceptable range of deviation from a determined expected value applying a calibration factor to intensity data obtained from the detector used in step b and/or c1;

25        e. with any calibration factor to intensity data applied, with a data set achieved which provides that a ratio formed between the intensities provided in steps b and c1 is within a selected acceptable range of deviation from a determined expected value, forming a ratio between the intensity provided in step c2 and that provided by step b or step c1 or a composite of said  
30        intensities provided in steps b and c1;

to the end that intensity ratio data is acquired;

said method then further involving performing steps f1, f2 and f3, said steps f1, f2 and f3 being:

f1. causing at least one wavelength in said first electromagnetic beam to enter said first detector without first interacting with a sample system, to the end that said first detector produces a representative intensity signal;

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f2. simultaneous with step f1 causing said at least one wavelength in said second electromagnetic beam to enter said second detector without first interacting with a sample system, to the end that said second detector produces a representative intensity signal;

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f3. forming a ratio of the intensities provided in steps f1 and f2 and if it is not within a selected acceptable range of deviation from a determined expected value, repeating steps a - e.

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Yet another two beam present method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data then comprises the steps of:

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a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of spectroscopic electromagnetic radiation, a beam splitter means, a means for providing a sample system and first and second multi-element detector systems; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused be split into two beams by said beam splitter means, one of said two beams being caused to either enter directly into said first multi-element detector or interact with a sample system and then enter said first multi-element detector system; and the other of said two beams being caused to enter directly into said second multi-element detector;

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b. for a plurality of wavelengths simultaneously obtaining:

b1. baseline reference intensity data from said second multi-element detector; and

5 b2. obtaining, in either order, intensity data from said first multi-element detector both with a sample system present and with the sample system removed; (note it is functionally preferred to simultaneously obtain baseline reference data from both first and second detectors);

10 c. at at least some wavelengths forming a ratio between the baseline intensity data obtained in step b1, and the intensity data obtained in step b2 which was obtained with the sample system removed.

15 If, for a wavelength, a ratio between said baseline reference intensity data is within a selected range substantially near a determined expected value, using the baseline intensity data obtained in step b1, or the intensity data obtained in step  
20 b2 which was obtained with the sample system removed, or a composite formed from the baseline intensity data obtained in step b1 and the intensity data obtained in step b2 which was obtained with the sample system removed, to form a ratio with the intensity data obtained in step b2 which was obtained with the  
25 sample system present.

30 However, if, for a wavelength, a ratio between the baseline intensity data obtained in step b1, and the intensity data obtained in step b2 which was obtained with the sample system removed is not within a selected range substantially near a determined expected value, then performing a selection from the group consisting of:

repeating steps b and c; and



second detector without first interacting with a sample system, to the end that said second detector produces a representative intensity signal;

5 d3. at said at least one wavelength forming a ratio of the intensities provided in steps d1 and d2 and if it is not within a selected acceptable range of deviation from a determined expected value repeating steps a - c for at least said at least one wavelength. Of course the repeating of steps a - c is optional  
10 and whether to practice it is at the discretion of a user.

Said just described method can, of course, be modified to provide that rather than working single wavelength by single wavelength, a plurality of wavelengths is scanned at each  
15 baseline and sample investigation step. And further, said just described method can be modified to provide that the monochrometer is removed from the system and that each of the first and second Detectors comprise multiple detector elements. With a system so configured, multiple wavelengths can be  
20 simultaneously monitored at each step and the data acquired be analyzed to determine at which wavelengths the data is acceptable, (based on the ratio between the baseline intensity data obtained in step b1, and the intensity data obtained in step b2 which was obtained with the sample system removed being within  
25 an acceptable deviation range from a selected value for a wavelength). Further, as generally true in all embodiments of the present invention, said method can be practiced using a source of two beams that provides but a single wavelength as output.

30 Again, where baseline and sample data is available from investigation at multiple wavelengths, obtaining replacement data for wavelengths at which the baseline ratio is not within an acceptable range around a selected value can proceed on a wavelength by wavelength basis, or alternatively, a plurality of

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wavelengths can be identified at which data should be replaced and new baseline and sample data can be sequentially acquired, (via monochrometer scanning where, for instance, the first and second detectors are of single detector element construction), or simultaneously acquired, (where the first and second detectors each comprise a plurality of detector elements), for at least some of said wavelengths, prior to any analysis of the newly acquired data.

OBLIQUE ANGLE OF INCIDENCE METHODOLOGY

As alluded to earlier herein, a further method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation and monochrometer for allowing selecting of wavelengths, a means for supporting a sample system and a detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to impinge upon a reference surface of a sample system placed on said means for supporting a sample system at an oblique angle thereto and enter said detector system;

b. setting said monochrometer to pass a selected wavelength; then without changing said monochrometer setting obtaining, in any functional order:

b1. baseline reference intensity data; and

b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

c. utilizing said baseline reference intensity data to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data;

d. optionally repeating said steps b and c for different monochrometer settings.

It is noted that the determined expected value for the ratio  
5 between the two baselines is 1.0.

Another present invention method of acquiring precise spectrophotometer intensity ratio data, said method comprising the steps of:

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a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation and monochrometer for allowing selecting of wavelengths, a means for supporting a sample system and a detector system; said  
15 spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to impinge upon a reference surface of a sample system placed on said means for supporting a sample system at an oblique angle thereto, and enter said detector system;

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b. setting said monochrometer to pass a selected wavelength; then without changing said monochrometer setting obtaining, in any functional order:

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b1. a first baseline reference intensity data;

b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

b3. a second baseline reference intensity data; and

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c. utilizing said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3, or a composite value of the baseline reference intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3, to form a ratio with said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in

step b2.

d. optionally repeating said steps b and c for different monochrometer settings.

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Another method of improving the precision of acquired intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

10 a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation and monochrometer for allowing selecting of wavelengths, a means for supporting a sample system and a multi-element detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to impinge  
15 upon a reference surface of a sample system placed on said means for supporting a sample system at an oblique angle thereto and enter said multi-element detector system;

20 b. for a plurality of wavelengths, simultaneously obtaining, in any functional order:

b1. baseline reference intensity data; and

b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

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c. at at least one wavelength utilizing said baseline reference intensity data to form a ratio with corresponding sample system investigation intensity data;

30 d. optionally repeating said steps b and c for different wavelength(s).

Another method of acquiring precise spectrophotometer intensity ratio data comprises the steps of:

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5 a. providing a spectrophotometer system including a spectroscopic source of a beam of electromagnetic radiation, a means for supporting a sample system and a multi-element detector system; said spectrophotometer system being configurable such that a produced beam of electromagnetic radiation is caused to impinge upon a reference sample system placed on said means for supporting a sample system at an oblique angle thereto, and enter said multi-element detector system;

10 b. for a plurality of wavelengths, simultaneously obtaining, in any functional order:

b1. a first baseline reference intensity data;

15 b2. sample system investigation intensity data;

b3. a second baseline reference intensity data; and

20 c. at at least one wavelength utilizing said baseline reference intensity data obtained in step b1 or b3, or a composite value of the baseline reference intensity values obtained in steps b1 and b3, to form a ratio with corresponding said sample system investigation intensity data obtained in step b2.

25 d. optionally repeating said steps b and c for different wavelength(s).

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION

30 It should be appreciated then that the present invention can, in various embodiments, be practiced utilizing Single Element Detector(s) or can be practiced with Multiple Detector Element Spectrometer System(s) with intensities of a multiplicity of wavelengths being simultaneously monitored by a multiplicity

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of detector elements therein. As an alternative to the case where multiple element detector(s) are present and one simultaneously obtains data for a plurality of wavelengths at each of the baseline and sample present data acquisition steps, one can utilize single element Detector(s) and sequentially proceed on a wavelength by wavelength basis while obtaining first baseline, sample present and second baseline data, or one can sequentially obtain scanned data for a plurality of wavelengths at each of the first baseline, sample present and second baseline data acquisition steps. Regardless of how data is acquired, for all wavelengths at which said ratio between said baseline reference data intensities is essentially 1.0, (within +/- some selected amount, which can be 0.05% to say 10.0%), either of the baseline data values, or more typically a composite, (eg. average), of said two baseline reference intensities can be formed, and used to form a ratio with a corresponding sample system present intensity. If the two baseline reference intensities, at one or more wavelengths, do not provide a ratio formed therefrom acceptably near 1.0, (in a single beam arrangement), then one or more new set(s) of data can be obtained and checked for substantially equivalent baseline reference intensities at said wavelengths. Then again, at each said wavelength, one or the other of the baseline data values, or a typically a composite, (eg. average), of two baseline reference intensities, (the ratio therebetween being sufficiently near 1.0), and sample system present intensity are accepted from new data whereat the ratio between said two baseline reference intensities is substantially 1.0 or acceptably near thereto. Said procedure can be repeated until a single data set can be constructed from original and subsequently obtained data, which data set provides good present invention data at all wavelengths.

It is further noted that baseline reference data can be obtained with a spectrophotometer in straight-through, or in

reference sample system present configurations, and the two approaches are to be considered functionally equivalent and both contained in the terminology "straight-through" for the purposes of this Disclosure and in the Claims. That is, when obtaining  
5 reference data, one can orient a spectrophotometer system to cause a beam of electromagnetic radiation to pass directly from a source thereof into a detector, (through what can be considered to be an effective ambient atmosphere sample), without  
10 interaction with any sample system, (again, other than ambient atmosphere which can be considered as being a reference sample system), or one can provide a reference sample system in place of an investigated sample system, and cause a beam of electromagnetic radiation from the source thereof to interact with the sample system, and then pass into a detector.

15 Of course in any recited method of acquiring spectrophotometer intensity ratio data in which the step of providing a spectrophotometer system can involve orienting the detector system involved to receive electromagnetic radiation  
20 which reflects from, or transmits through said sample system.

It is also noted that while the foregoing has related numerous specific examples, variations which vary somewhat from the a specific recited example, or which cut and paste method  
25 steps from two of more recited examples should be obvious, or at least strongly suggested, to those skilled in the art.

Understanding of the present invention will be enhanced by reference to the Detailed Description Section, in conjunction  
30 with the Drawings.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore a purpose and/or objective of the present invention to in the practice of spectrophotometry, teach  
5 methodology utilizing intensity data which correspond to more than one baseline, the purpose being to enable determination of whether sample system investigation data is precise or not precise, which multiple baseline data can be used independently or in combination, (to form a composite value), to form a ratio  
10 with corresponding intensity data obtained with a sample present, when said sample system data is determined to be precise.

It is another purpose and/or objective of the present invention to teach methodology for identification and replacement  
15 of sample system investigation data obtained from the practice of Spectrophotometry, which data are determined to be of unacceptable precision.

It is yet another purpose and/or objective of the present invention to exemplify non-limiting examples of systems which can  
20 be used to practice the present invention, said systems each comprising a single source, but variously further comprising single beam or double beam configurations in combination with monochrometer and single element detectors, or in combination  
25 with dispersive or filtering elements and multiple detector element containing detector system(s).

It is another purpose and/or objective of the present invention to describe use of spectrophotometer systems which  
30 cause a beam of electromagnetic radiation to approach a reference surface of a sample system at an oblique angle in combination with the obtaining of multiple baselines which are utilized in determining an acceptable of sample to baseline ratio data,

without replacement of data.

Other purposes and/or objectives will become apparent by a reading of the Specification and Claims.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1, there is shown one exemplary, non-limiting, system for practicing the present invention methodology, including a monochrometer.

Fig. 2 shows another exemplary system for practicing the present invention methodology, including a dispersive, (or functionally equivalent filtering arrangement), and a multiple detector element detector system.

Fig. 3 is demonstrates a "Straight-through" configuration for use in determining baseline data.

Fig. 4 demonstrates a system which simultaneously provides two beams and two separate detectors.

Fig. 5 demonstrates a system for providing a beam of Spectroscopic radiation to a sample system at an oblique angle.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention methodology can be practiced utilizing essentially any Source of a Beam of Electromagnetic Radiation (LS), (preferably Spectroscopic), to investigate any Sample System (SS), in combination with any functionally applicable Detector System(s).

For instance, Figs. 1 and 2 indicate Spectrophotometer systems in which an electromagnetic beam (EM) is caused to approach a Sample System (SS) at a shown essentially normal angle of incidence to a reference surface thereof, interact with said Sample System (SS) and then enter a Detector (DET). Fig. 1 further indicates the presence of a Monochrometer (MC) or (MC'), (before or after a sample system), application of which can provide a single wavelength, or sequentially scan through a plurality of Wavelengths. Fig. 2 demonstrates the presence of a Dispersive Element (DE) and a Detector (DET) which comprises a multiplicity of Detector elements which in use can simultaneously receive a multiplicity of wavelengths. (It is noted that any functionally equivalent means such as a plurality of laterally offset filtering elements can replace the demonstrative dispersive element to provide separated wavelengths to a multi-element Detector, and that any such means of spatially separating wavelengths is to be considered within the terminology "dispersive element" for the purposes of this Specification).

Fig. 3 generally demonstrates a Spectrophotometer configured in a "Straight-through" configuration. Baseline Data can be obtained from a Spectrophotometer System oriented in such a configuration. It is to be understood that while the straight-through configuration is usually meant to indicate that no sample is present, in this Specification it is generally to be

interpreted to also include the case where a standard sample other than open atmosphere is present. That is a standard sample can be present in the path of the electromagnetic beam and be within the scope of the terminology "straight-through" as that terminology is used herein.

Fig. 4 demonstrates a Spectrophotometer System wherein a Beam Splitter is applied to form two Beams (B1) and (B2) which are directed to Detectors (DET1) and (DET2) respectively. Beam B1 interacts with a Sample System (SS), while Beam B2 enters Detector (DET2) and represents a Straight-through situation from which a Baseline can be determined. It should be appreciated that this system configuration allows acquiring sample system and baseline data simultaneously. Also note the dashed-line through the Sample System. This is to indicate that said Fig. 4 system is subject to easy re-configuration to provide that Beam (B1) can pass straight-through to Detector (DET1) to allow effective Baseline data to be obtained from Beam (B1). While the system of Fig. 4 provides Source (LS) fluctuations simultaneously to both Detectors (DET1) and (DET2), thereby allowing compensation thereof by forming a ratio of outputs from said Detectors (DET1) and (DET2), however, it must be appreciated that operating parameters of Detectors (DET1) and (DET2) can "float" independent of one another.

Fig. 5 shows a system for providing a Spectroscopic beam of electromagnetic radiation (EM) to a sample system (SS) at an angle ( $\Theta$ ) to a normal to the surface thereof, and further shows that either reflection or transmission mode data can be obtained via detectors (DETA) and (DETB) respectively. It is noted that the oblique angle of incidence ( $\Theta$ ) of the electromagnetic beam can be reduced to 0.0 and make the Fig. 5 system consistent with the configuration of the foregoing Figures.

It is noted that while not conventional practice,

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spectrophotometers such as depicted in Figs. 1 - 4 can also be applied where the sample system (SS) is reflective of electromagnetic radiation, rather than transmissive thereof as indicated. Figs 1 - 4 are therefore to be interpreted in view of Fig. 5, to be encompassing of a configuration wherein electromagnetic radiation reflects from a Sample System (SS).

It is additionally noted that sample systems investigated by methodology of the present invention can be solids, or can be electromagnetic radiation absorbing analyte containing carrier gas in a flow cell etc. Solid samples can include, for instance, semiconductor substrates which can have various surface layers present thereupon, (eg.  $\text{SiO}_2$  is demonstrative). With that insight, it is emphasized that the methodology of the preferred embodiment of present invention can be applied to improve the precision repeatability of the results of investigation of any sample system, using any source of monochromatic or spectroscopic electromagnetic radiation, which optionally can be caused to impinge at an oblique or a normal angle to the surface of an investigated sample system.

It is specifically noted that while single wavelength Sources of Electromagnetic Radiation can be applied in practice of the present invention, preferred Sources of Electromagnetic radiation (LS) provide a spectroscopic range of wavelengths which can be scanned by a monochromator, or simultaneously monitored.

It is further specifically noted that a spectrometer system is typically considered to include a multi-element detector which simultaneously intercepts a plurality of wavelengths, as opposed to a single-element detector in combination with a monochromator.

Finally, in this Specification the terminology "within a selected acceptable range of deviation from", or "within some

selected range substantially near" and the like, when used to refer to the value of a ratio formed between the intensities, in relationship to some user determined acceptable value, is to be understood to be user selectable. That is, "deviation from" or "substantially near" can for instance, mean a value selected from a range such as between 0.05% to 10%, with a nominal value of, for instance, 1.5% - 2%. The value selected by a user is based in the specific measurements being performed, and the precision thereof required.

Having hereby disclosed the subject matter of the present invention, it should be obvious that many modifications, substitutions, and variations of the present invention are possible in view of the teachings. It is therefore to be understood that the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described, and should be limited in its breadth and scope only by the Claims.